TEST 01

Choose the word whose underlined part is pronounced differently from that of the other words.

Question 1: A. hitchhike B. how C. hour D. hairstyle

Question 2: A. books B. carrots C. floors D. slopes

Choose the word that differs from the rest in the position of the main stress in each of the following .

Question 3: A. information B. economic C. gradually D. volunteer.

Question 4: A. solidarity B. organization C. consideration D. determination

Choose the correct answer to each of the following questions.

Question 5: Thousands of people came to see the Queen _____the rain.

A. because B. owning to C. in spite of D. according to

Question 6: ____ then what I know today, I would have saved myself a lot of time and trouble over the years.

A. Had I known B. Did I know C. If I know D. If I would know

Question 7: The authority gathered those villagers ____ they explained the importance of forests.

A. who B. whom C. to whom D. to that

Question 8: John was the last applicant _____ yesterday morning.

A. interviewing B. to interview C. being interviewed D. to be interviewed

Question 9: He was too sure of himself to pay _____ to the warnings against the danger.

A. notice B. attention C. respect D. recognition

Question 10 : By the end of next year, Mr Park_____for this company for 35 years .

A. will work B. will have worked C. will be working D. has worked

Question 11 : The house was _____ building.

A. a nice old stone B. a nice stone old C. a stone old nice D. an old nice stone

Question 12: We visited _____ two years ago.

A. Canada and the United States B. the Canada and the United States

C. the Canada and United States D. Canada and United States

Question 13: My children enjoy _____to stay up late when there's something special on TV.

A. to be allowed B. allowing C. to allow D. being allowed

Question 14: The old lady is said _____all her money to the orphans when she died.

A. to leave B. to have left C . leaving D. having left

LIVEWORKSHEETS

Question 15: Try to make an immediate impression _____your interviewer.

A. to B. on C. of D. for

Question 16: Ha Long Bay is the place _____ we can enjoy our holidays.

A. where B. which C. who D. when

Choose the most suitable response to complete each of the following exchanges.

Question 17: "Hello. Could I speak to Maria, please?" – "____"

A. Good morning. How are you? B. Yes, of course.

C. Hello Alice. How are you? D. Speaking. Who's that?

Question 18: What an attractive hairstyle you have got, Mary! - _____

A. Thank you very much. I am afraid B. You are telling a lie

C. Thank you for your compliment D. I don't like your sayings

Choose the sentence that is closest in meaning to each of the following questions.

Question 19: The last time I went to the museum was a year ago.

A. I have not been to the museum for a year. B. A year ago, I often went to the museum.

C. My going to the museum lasted a year. D. At last I went to the museum after a year.

Question 20: "It is you that stole my purse," Mrs. Pike said to the young man.

A. Mrs. Pike told the young man that it was you that stole her purse.

B. Mrs. Pike denied the young man of stealing her purse.

C. Mrs. Pike accused the young man of stealing her purse.

D. Mrs. Pike asked the young man to steal her purse.

Question 21: People know that English is an international language.

A. English is known to be an international language.

B. English is known is an international language.

C. It is known that English to be an international language.

D. It is known English an international language.

Choose the sentence that best combines each pair of sentences in the following questions.

Question 22: Ann jogs every morning. It is very good for her health.

A. Ann jogs every morning and it is very good for her health.

B. Ann jogs every morning, which is very good for her health.

LIVEWORKSHEETS

C. Ann jogs every morning and then it is very good for her health.

D. Ann jogs every morning that it is very good for her health.

Question 23: My brother tried very hard to past the driving test. He could hardly pass it.

A. Although my brother didn't try hard to past the driving test, he could pass it.

B. Despite being able to pass the driving test, my brother didn't pass it.

C. No matter how hard my brother tried, he could hardly pass the driving test.

D. My brother tried very hard, so he passed the driving test satisfactorily.

Choose the underlined part that needs correction in each of the following questions.

Question 24: Nam tries to study English well in order to he can enter a university in the United States

A B **C** D

Question 25: I had never seen any of Picasso's paintings before I visit the art museum

A B **C** D

Question 26: Developing new technologies are time- consuming and expensive.

A B **C** D

Choose the word or phrase that is CLOSEST in meaning to the underlined part

Question 27: Many new graduates take a part – time job and barely **make ends meet** every month.

A. become a professional B. balance study and work

C. put aside extra money D. earn enough to live

Question 28: Although we argued with him for a long time, he **stood his ground.**

A. changed his decision B. refused to change his decision

C. felt sorry for us D. wanted to continue

Choose the word or phrase that is OPPOSITE in meaning to the underlined part in the following questions.

Question 29: She's carrying out a health project for the disadvantaged in inner cities and **rural** areas.

A. urban B. mountainous C. suburban D. coastal

Question 30: Hunting for meat and burning forests for soil cause **destruction** to wildlife.

A. organization B. contamination C. protection D. damage

Read the following passage and Choose the correct answer to each of the questions from 31 to 35

Wales is a small country in the United Kingdom and has a population of about three million people, just the size of a medium city in big countries. English is the main language and Welsh is the native language of the

LIVEWORKSHEETS

Welsh peoples. However, only twenty percent of the population can speak both Welsh and English. The rest speak only English. Every year (31)_____ August there is a Welsh-speaking festival. It (32)_____ place in a different town each year so everyone has the chance for it to be near them. Local people (33)_____ years making plans for when the festival will be in their town.

Each year, the festival is attended by about 160,000 people. They travel not only from nearby towns and villages (34)_____ also from the rest of the British Isles and even from abroad. There are concerts, plays and (35)_____ to find the best singers, poets, writers and so on. Shops sell Welsh music, books, pictures and clothes as well as food and drink. The festival provides a chance for Welsh-speaking people to be together for a whole week, with the Welsh language all around them.

Question 31:	A. on	B. by	C. in	D. at
Question 32:	A. takes	B. finds	C. has	D. makes
Question 33:	A. pass	B. put	C. spend	D. do
Question 34:	A. but	B. and	C. since	D. however
Question 35:	A. tests	B. examinations	C. competitions	D. races

Read the following passage and choose the correct answer to each of the questions from 36 to 43

Early peoples had no need of engineering works to supply their water. Hunters and nomads camped near natural sources of fresh water, and populations were so sparse that pollution of the water supply was not a serious problem. After community life developed and agricultural villages became urban centres, the problem of supplying water became important for inhabitants of a city, as well as for irrigation of the farms surrounding the city. Irrigation works were known in prehistoric times, and before 2000 BC the rulers of Babylonia and Egypt constructed systems of dams and canals to impound the flood waters of the Euphrates and Nile rivers, controlling floods and providing irrigation water throughout the dry season. Such irrigation canals also supplied water for domestic purposes. The first people to consider the sanitation of their water supply were the ancient Romans, who constructed a vast system of aqueducts to bring the clean waters of the Apennine Mountains into the city and built basins and filters along these mains to ensure the clarity of the water. The construction of such extensive water-supply systems declined when the Roman Empire disintegrated, and for several centuries local springs and wells formed the main source of domestic and industrial water.

The invention of the force pump in England in the middle of the 16th century greatly extended the possibilities of development of water-supply systems. In London, the first pumping waterworks was completed

LIVEWORKSHEETS

in 1562; it pumped river water to a reservoir about 37m above the level 4 of the River Thames and from the reservoir the water was distributed by gravity, through lead pipes, to buildings in the **vicinity.** Increased per-capita demand has coincided with water shortages in many countries. Southeast England, for example, receives only 14 percent of Britain's rainfall, has 30 percent of its population, and has experienced declining winter rainfall since the 1980s. In recent years, a great deal of interest has been shown in the conversion of seawater to fresh water to provide drinking water for very dry areas, such as the Middle East. Several different processes, including distillation (sự chưng cất), electro dialysis (lọc), reverse osmosis, and direct-freeze evaporation, have been developed for this purpose. Some of these processes have been used in large facilities in the United States. Although these processes are successful, the cost of treating seawater is much higher than that for treating fresh water.

Question 36: Early peoples didn't need water supply engineering works because _____.

A. their community life had already developed

B. natural sources of fresh water nearby were always available

C. there was almost no dry season in prehistoric times

D. they had good ways to irrigate their farms

Question 37: Clean water supply was first taken into consideration by _____.

A. the English people B. the ancient Romans C. the Egyptians D. the US people

Question 38: For several centuries after the disintegration (sự tan rã) of the Roman Empire, the main source of water supply was from _____.

A. springs and wells B. systems of aqueducts

C. dams and canals D. water pipes

Question 39: Which of the following is NOT true about London's water supply in the middle of the 16th century?

A. Water was pumped from the River Thames. B. Water was stored in a reservoir.

C. Water ran from the reservoir to buildings. D. Water was conducted through canals.

Question 40: The word "**vicinity**" in paragraph 2 refers to _____.

A. the cities in South-east England B. the areas along the River Thames

C. the neighborhood around a reservoir D. the region where industry developed

Question 41: One of the causes of water shortages in South-east England is _____.

A. water pollution B. increased demand C. water-supply system decline D. water evaporation

Question 42: Which of the following is NOT mentioned as a process of conversing seawater to freshwater?

LIVEWORKSHEETS

A. Steaming and cooling. B. Water evaporation. C. Dissolving chemicals. D. Purification method.

Question 43: In the passage, the author mainly discusses _____.

A. the development of water supply B. the results of water shortages

C. the water pumping systems D. the fresh water storage

Read the following passage and choose the correct answer to each of the questions from 44 to 50

Worldwide, 40 million new passenger cars are built every year. A recent study estimates that the number of cars on the world's road will triple (gấp 3 lần) over the next twenty years – to 1.5 billion cars. Most of this growth will take place in China, where there is currently one car for every hundred people. In comparison, a survey done in 2003 revealed that there were more cars in the United States than drivers. The United States, possibly more than any other country, has been completely **transformed** by car.

Cars are so common today that it is difficult to imagine a time without them. However, cars did not become necessities for families in the United States until after World War II. Prior to that time, cars were seen mainly as toys for the rich. By the end of the war, however, people were tired of saving their money and rationing items. They were ready to have some fun. Unlike Europe and Japan, whose industries has been wiped out by World War II , factories in the United States could quickly be changed form production of wartime items to mass production of such luxury items as cars. Two other factors also helped the population of the United States take cars into their lives- low oil prices and drivable roads.

As cars grew in popularity in the United States, there were also changes in lifestyle. Farmers who were once isolated from society by rural life now took weekend trips into the city. Also, workers in the cities no longer needed to live in inner- city housing in order to keep their jobs at nearby factories. **Those** who made enough money moved out of the cities and into the suburbs. Now that each family had its own car, commuting to work from the suburbs became a common practice. The car boom also brought about changes in many businesses. Suddenly, drive- in movie theaters and drive – thru restaurants began to appear across the country.

Question 44: *What is the passage mainly about?*

A. Who benefited the most from cars in the US

B. How cars became popular and changed American lives

C. Why American city workers moved to the country

D. When cars first appeared in the US

Question 45: The word "transformed" in the passage could best be replaced by which of the following?

LIVEWORKSHEETS

A. exchanged B. inverted C. conformed D. altered

Question 46: According to a recent study, how many cars are there in the world?

A. 1.5 billion B. 4.5 billion C. 500 million D. 40 million

Question 47: The word NOT mentioned in the passage as the reason for the US to have cars?

A. oil prices B. roads C. industries D. leaders

Question 48: According to the passage ,before World War II, in the United States,_____.

A. Cars were mostly owned by wealthy people B. Many people started saving money to buy cars

C. Many people found it hard to live without a car D. Most factory workers lived in the country

Question 49: Which of the following is referred to by word "**Those**" in the passage?

A. farmers B. workers C. factories D. cities

Question 50: In the passage, cars made changes to all of the following EXCEPT….

A. restaurants B. farmers C. workers D. banks

THE END

LIVEWORKSHEETS